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## Kabul Times (March 20, 1963, vol. 2, no. 19)

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## THE WEATHER

**YESTERDAY:** Max. +19°C.  
Minimum +2°C.  
Sun set today at 6-04 p.m.  
Sun rises tomorrow at 6-00 a.m.  
**TOMORROW'S OUTLOOK:**  
Slightly Cloudy.  
—Forecast by Air Authority

# KABUL TIMES

## KABUL TIMES

**NEWS STALLS**  
Near Shahi Pul; Blue  
Mosque Shar-e-Naw; Khyber  
Restaurant; International  
Club; Pamir Cinema; Near  
Ariana Afghan Airlines.

VOL. II, NO. 19

KABUL, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20, 1963 (HOOT 29, 1341 S.H.)

PRICE Af 1

## Commercial Circles Welcome Monetary Reform Action To Benefit Traders And Producers, Says Omar

KABUL, Mar. 20.—Heads of commercial organizations and individual merchants on Tuesday welcomed the Government economic policy and the monetary reform which has been announced to be introduced from March 22.

## Communication Project To Be Launched

KABUL, Mar. 20.—The delegation from the West German Anstalt Credit Bank in a meeting with Dr. Abdul Qayyum, the Acting Minister, engineer Nasratullah Malikyar, the Deputy Minister and some members of the Ministry of Communications yesterday discussed various communication projects to be implemented by the Ministry.

The items discussed included the installation of facilities for another eight thousand telephone subscribers in the city of Kabul; the installation of two 1500 line automatic telephone exchanges, one each in Herat and Mazar provinces; the extension of the system of carrier telephony between Kabul and Pule-Khumri from three to twelve channels; the installation of necessary equipment to establish telephone contact between Pule-Khumri and Kunduz, in three channels using carrier system; extension of lines and carrier equipment to establish communication between Farah and Herat.

All these projects will be implemented with the assistance of the Federal Republic of Germany. In the meeting preliminary talks on starting work to implement the projects were held. Yesterday morning the delegation inspected the automatic telephone exchange and facilities for radio telephony and radio telegraphy.

## SOVIET COSMONAUTS ON VISIT TO BRAZIL

MOSCOW, Mar. 20, (Tass).—Pilots-cosmonauts Andrian Nikolayev and Pavel Popovich flew to Brazil on Tuesday together with a Soviet delegation to attend the international exhibition on aeronautics and cosmonautics, that opens in San Paulo.

At the airport Mr. Andrian Nikolayev told First Secretary of the Brazilian Embassy Mr. Dario de Castro Alves, who came to see the delegation off, the following: "We are very happy of the opportunity to see the people of Brazil. I have read much about this wonderful country before my departure. But can one really learn a people by books."

## VICTOR OF KABUL ARRIVES IN HYDERABAD

KABUL, Mar. 20.—His Royal Highness Marshal Shah Wali Khan Ghazi, the Victor of Kabul, together with Her Royal Highness Princess Bilquis and Sardar Abdul Wali arrived by air in Hyderabad yesterday after concluding their visit to New Delhi. They were met at Hyderabad airport by a large number of the local citizens.

## President Kennedy Greets Dr. Yousuf On His Appointment

KABUL, Mar. 20.—President John F. Kennedy of the United States and the American Secretary of State Dean Rusk have congratulated Dr. Mohammad Yousuf on his appointment as Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of Afghanistan.

According to another item a number of ambassadors at the Court of Kabul met Dr. Mohammad Yousuf yesterday. They were Mr. Gillett the British Ambassador and dean of the diplomatic corps Mr. Antonov, the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Steeves, the American Ambassador and Mr. Zulfekari Ambassador of the Imperial Government of Iran.

## PAKISTAN ARRESTS PAKHTUNISTANI NATIONALISTS

KABUL, Mar. 20.—A report from Peshwar, Central Occupied Pakhtunistan, says the Government of Pakistan has recently arrested two inhabitants of Dir State, working in the sugar refinery at Takhti-Bhai in Merdan District.

The two persons were arrested for taking part in the freedom movement in Pakhtunistan, have been sent to prison.

Another report says that the Pakistani authorities have reported to be continuing.

## U.S.S.R. And U.S.A. To Build Two Highway Stretches In Afghanistan

KABUL, Mar. 20.—The Ministry of Public Works has concluded an agreement with the Soviet Techno-Export regarding the asphaltting of Doshi-Shaikhhan Bandar Highway over a distance of 225 kilometres.

The asphaltting of this highway is included in the Second Five Year Plan and will be completed with the technical assistance of the Soviet Union.

Under the terms of this agreement, experts will first come to Afghanistan in order to carry out preliminary surveys. After five months the asphaltting of the Kunduz-Shaikhhan Bandar highway will be completed and then asphaltting operations on the Kunduz-Doshi highway will begin. Since the cement factory at Pule-Khomri can provide the cement necessary for surfacing this highway, therefore, considering the proximity of this factory a 50 kilometre length of the Kailagay Pule-Khomri and Baghlan-Pule-Khomri roads will be surfaced with cement and concrete instead of bitumen.

## FRANCE EXPLODES ATOM BOMB IN SAHARA

## Algeria Describes Situation Grave; Strong Reaction From Syria And Iraq

ALGIERS, Mar. 20, (Reuter).—The Algerian Government announced after an emergency Cabinet meeting on Tuesday that France yesterday carried out an underground nuclear test in the Sahara.

A Government communique said this created "a grave situation". Government leaders would make an important statement at an extraordinary session of the Algerian National Assembly called for tomorrow afternoon.

It said France had officially informed Algeria that the test had been carried out.

Earlier, official sources in Paris refused to confirm or deny that a test had been carried out.

DPA adds: Official French circles today expressly emphasized France's right to explode nuclear devices in the Sahara desert, but at the same time refused to confirm or deny that France had in fact exploded an atomic bomb there yesterday.

Radio Damascus reported that the Foreign Ministry Under-Secretary had summoned the French Ambassador and informed him that Syria regarded the French atomic test in the Sahara as an infringement of Algeria's sovereignty and a challenge to peace-loving peoples.

An Iraqi spokesman in Baghdad described French atomic tests as a violation of Algerian independence and an action against the entire Arab people.

brought pressure to bear upon a number of prominent personalities of Khudai-Khidmatgar Party for vindictive reasons and on various pretexts. The new programme of oppression and repression is reported to be continuing.

## Society For Cultural Studies To Be Established

KABUL, Mar. 20.—At the invitation of Dr. Anwari, Rector of Kabul University a meeting was held in the University Hall yesterday afternoon which was attended by Mr. Rishtya, the Minister of Press and Information Mr. Etemadi, the Secretary General in the Foreign Ministry and Mr. Maiwandwal, Afghanistan's Ambassador in Washington together with deans and professors of various faculties.

The meeting discussed matters related to the establishment of a society to study cultures.

## Britain Moving Towards Reconciliation With France

LONDON, Mar. 20, (AP).—A high Government source said on Tuesday Britain is moving swiftly to promote a reconciliation with France in the interest of the western world's political and military posture.

Prime Minister Macmillan's Cabinet does not want to isolate France or put her permanently on the defensive with her continental neighbours, the informant said. The British feel recriminations have gone on long enough.

Instead of continuing post-mortems on why France killed the British bid to join the Common Market, the Macmillan Government intends to work for a measure of Western European unity which can be realized quickly in the light of present realities, the source said.

Foreign Secretary Lord Home left for Paris to tell the North Atlantic Council that British-French differences must not be allowed to damage the NATO alliance.

It remains to be seen whether the French will send a minister to Bonn. If they refuse, the projected WEU meeting would seem pointless.

The WEU regularly held such meetings every three months until last April. The Macmillan and other governments now feel it desirable to revive this forum for political consultation following the defeat at Brussels of Britain's Common Market membership application.

The WEU is made up of Britain and the six Common Market Countries—France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg.

Contd. on page 4



## KABUL TIMES

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## KABUL TIMES

MARCH 20, 1963

## MONETARY REFORM

The main purpose of the monetary reform announced this week by the Ministry of Finance is to increase the incentive for production of basic export commodities such as karakul, carpets, cotton, wool etc.

The Government's decision to bring about such a reform has been backed by the International Monetary Fund. It may be recalled that a delegation of that organization visited Afghanistan several months ago and approved the plans devised in this connexion by the Afghan Government.

What is hoped to emerge as the result of this reform is that the producing sector of nation and specially those engaged in exporting business should appreciate the value of the reform, and, in turn, do their best to increase the production capacity of the country. Raising up the official price of dollar means in simple terms, that the producer who offer his product for sale in international market, would get more for his commodity. That the bank is charging a commission and the Government will levy a tax on the money returned should partly compensate for the loss that the Government is to make in paying more for each dollar than it did before. The theory behind the project is to increase incentive for production and in turn increase country's export, which will earn more foreign currency. There is no doubt that for the sake of increasing country's export, there might be, for a short time, a strain on Government in the sense that it should pay more for each dollar. But the step taken is healthy by nature and should help improving the economic condition of the country.

It should, however, be pointed out that as a result of this reform there are possibilities that those sectors of home industries consuming primary export commodities might be affected. It is our hope that the authorities concerned will take the point into consideration and find out solutions for the possible effects of this reform on home industry.

## EDUCATION IN AFGHANISTAN

By IBRAHIM SHERIFFE

Late in 1954, when the Ministry of Education submitted a proposal to the Council of Ministers regarding the establishment of the Institute of Education, it said "Teacher-training plays an important role in every country and the teaching programme as well as the system of education change with social progress and maturity of the masses. The Ministry of Education has since its inception devoted close attention to teacher-training and has endeavoured to raise gradually their qualifications. Up to the present the Teacher-training schools and the Faculties of Letters and Science have been, and are helping in the task of training teachers. In order to promote closer co-ordination and harmony between the efforts of these institutions and also to achieve a uniformity in the system of teaching and objectives of education, the Ministry of Education considers it necessary to establish, among other plans, an Institute of Education. This Institute will study various problems relating to primary, secondary and higher education and to devise better ways and means of training teachers. It will guide teachers, in improved methods of teaching and will adopt measures designed to keep teachers abreast of moral requirements and social and economic changes in the country". This proposal was approved by the Council of Ministers vide order No. 1759, dated 30-12-1333 A.H. of the Afghan Solar Calendar. The order was countersigned by His Majesty the King and was communicated to the Prime Minister under order No. 19/46, dated 5-1-1334, whence the Ministry of Education was notified under order No. 30, dated the 9th of Hamal 1334 A.H. The Constitution of the Institute of Education embodies the following four principles:

1. The Institute of Education is the guiding institution for all teacher-training organization and its main duty will be that of training teachers and those employed in the task of teaching.

2. This Institute will help in enhancing the professional qualifications of teachers, Directors of Education, Deputy Directors of Education and School Inspectors. Courses for this purpose will be launched so that the above men-

tioned personnel may receive guidance under a uniform programme.

3. The Section for training English teachers will be a part of this institution and it will be authorized to establish further Sections as and when required.

4. This institution will study matters relating to the mental growth and development of students and educational matters relating to economic problems and will help in drawing up general educational plans.

In 1956 when the Ministry of Education deemed it feasible to place the Institute under Kabul University, the directive mentioned, "Since the Faculties of Science and Letters and the Section for training English teachers play an outstanding role in training Secondary and Middle School teachers, therefore the Ministry considers it proper to place the Institute of Education under Kabul University so that the students in these institutions may derive the fullest benefit from educational courses". Since then the Institute is a part of Kabul University.

A brief glance upon the tasks accomplished by the Institute of Education up to the beginning of the year 1960:

On the basis of the duties and purposes of the Institute in view of its relationship with Kabul University since 1956, it is necessary to make a brief mention of the tasks accomplished up to the present and may be accomplished in future.

In the first category fall all those activities which aim at teacher-training, such as educational conference in the capital and in the provinces, and the winter and summer courses of training launched at the Centre for men and women teachers.

The second category includes organizations which deal with teacher-training or are involved in applying and implementing new Programme.

In order to establish a sort of cohesion between the activities of the Institute in the past and in future, we describe below some of the tasks which have been already accomplished.

(a) Measures adopted by the Institute of Education with the help of the Ministry of Education and the co-operation of the experts of Columbia University Teacher's College for training teachers and Educational personnel are listed below:

(i) Educational conferences have been launched for teachers, educational personnel, Inspectors and provincial Directors of Education in Kandahar, Kabul, Herat, Mazar-i-Sharif, Kataghan, Ghazni, Helmand Valley, Pakhtia, Nangarhar and other areas with the object of acquainting them with improved teaching methods.

(ii) Winter Courses of Education were launched for enhancing the educational and professional qualifications of teachers, headmasters and Inspectors in the provinces. The enrolment in these courses in 1955 was 150, in 1956, 180, 200 in 1957, 250 in 1958, 300 in 1959, women teachers enrolled in these courses numbered 100 in 1958 and 200 in 1959. The total number of men and women teachers enrolled in this course in 1960 exceeded 500. These men and women teachers have now studied up to the level of the 10th to the 14th Grade; these courses include:

(1) Fundamentals of education; (2) Persian for teachers; (3) Pakhtu for teachers; (4) Mathematics for teachers; (5) Production of teaching materials including audio-visual aids to education; (6) Teaching creative art; (7) History of Afghan culture; (8) Teaching technical agriculture; (9) General science; (10)..... (11) Teaching theology and its relationship to life; (12) Research in science and mathematics; (13) Administration and supervision; (14) Study of Pakhtu and Persian literature in Afghanistan; (15) History and philosophy of education; (16) Child psychology, general and educational; (17) Teaching English at various levels; (18) The United Nations; (19) Relations between the school and community; (20) Principles of Teaching sociological subjects and natural science; (21) Education, national and cultural; (22) Teaching methods; (23) Educational sociology; (24) Principles of examinations; (25) Principles governing the preparation of syllabi.

## THE PRESS AND RADIO AT A GLANCE

The daily *Islah* of yesterday carried an editorial entitled "maintenance of Government buildings".

After pointing out that Government buildings are national assets in the sense that vast financial and man power resources have gone into their construction, the editorial suggested that an effective system of maintenance for All Government properties was most essential.

The Ministry of Public Works has been very wise, continued the editorial, in establishing a well equipped Department for the maintenance of highways in the country.

The establishment of a similar organization for the maintenance of buildings is badly needed.

The paper also carried excerpts from an interview between Dr. Ludwig Erhard the West German Economics Minister and a Federal German Newspaper reporter in which Dr. Erhard has explained his views on the future policies of the Federal Republic of Germany.

Answering a question as to whether Dr. Erhard would stick to his widely publicized opinion of being in favour of the Atlantic unity and against small European unions, even though it meant the widening of differences between him and the West German Chancellor Dr. Adenauer, Professor Erhard is quoted as saying: "No responsible West German politician would choose any other way than this. A spirit of reconciliation has to be created between West European countries and a greater unity should be established between members of the Atlantic Community in all fields".

Referring to the French decision to carry out a series of new nuclear tests in the Sahara, Radio Kabul in its commentary last night said that it has met severe criticism and violent reaction in Algeria, and it is for this reason, that the Algerian Government has recalled its envoy from Paris for consultations. The French Government says, that in accordance with the terms of the Evian Agreement, which paved the way for Algerian independence, it is entitled to conduct such tests in Algeria, but it should be remembered that the claim of carrying out atomic tests was based upon political and strategic grounds, and, therefore, ignored humanitarian considerations. It is, therefore, for the Government of France, or any other government, intending to carry out such tests, to consider this matter from the second point of view as well.

The Evian Agreement was concluded at a time when after seven years of sanguinary conflict, in Algeria, and while the Secret Army Organization was spreading terror in the country, the people of Algeria were struggling to win their right to self-determination. It should also be remembered that every document, which could endanger human life, is quite meaningless, and after a dispassionate judgment, no one will be found, who could justify the French Government's intention to conduct further atomic tests.

The decision of the French Government to carry out another series of nuclear tests in the Sahara is also being objected to, by the Algerians, on the ground that Algeria is being directly affected by these tests, and the closed the session.

(Contd. on page 4)

## RADIO KABUL PROGRAMME

WEDNESDAY

## EXTERNAL SERVICES

## First English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band 3-00-3-30 p.m. A.S.T.=10-30 GMT Music 3-07; 3-10 Commentary 3-10-3-13; Music 3-13-3-16; article on "Men who made history" 3-16-3-20 Music 3-20-3-30.

## Second English Programme:

On 31 Metre Band for South East Asia and Indonesia.

## Urdu Programme:

6-00-6-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band in the Short Wave.

## Third English Programme:

6-30-7-00 p.m. A.S.T.=14-00 GMT on 63 Metre Band.  
News 6-30-6-37; Music 6-37-6-40; 6-40-6-49; Music 6-49-7-00.

## Russian Programme:

10-00-10-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 63 Metre Band.

## Arabic Programme:

10-30-11-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

## German Programme:

11-00-11-30 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

## French Programme:

11-30-12-00 p.m. A.S.T. on 31 Metre Band.

## Western Music:

9-00-9-30 a.m. daily except Friday.

5-00-5-30 p.m. daily except Sunday.

11-00-11-55 a.m. Friday (mixed programme).

9-00-9-45 p.m. Sunday, classical

9-45-10-00 p.m. Monday, Wednesday, Saturday.

## Air Services

THURSDAY

## ARIANA AFGHAN AIRLINES

## DEPARTURE:

Kabul-Herat:

Dep. 7-30; Arr. 11-50.

## ARRIVALS:

Herat-Kabul:

Dep. 12-10; Arr. 4-30.

## AEROFLOT

Moscow-Kabul:

Dep. 2-30 a.m.; Arr. 12-30 p.m.

Kabul-Moscow:

Dep. 2-20 p.m.

T.M.A.

Kabul-Beirut:

Dep. 12-00.

## IRANIAN AIRLINES

TEHERAN-KABUL:

Dep. Teheran 5-00 a.m.

Arr. Kabul 10 a.m.

Dep. Kabul 11-30

Arr. Teheran 17-45 p.m.

## Important Telephones

Fire Brigade 20121-20122  
Police 20607-21122  
Traffic 20150-24041  
Airport 22318  
Ariana Book Office 24731-24732

## Pharmacies

Faryabi Phone No. 20667  
Mahmood Phone No. 21438  
Jahid Phone No. 20534  
Sufizade: Phone No. 22826  
Karte-Char Phone No. 23629.

## Progressive Afghanistan

## A Flourishing Firm



ESTABLISHED 16 years ago with an initial capital of Afs. 30,000, the Chemical Industries Co., is a small firm quite successful in its work, constituting the manufacture and national sale of such chemicals as ink, hair-cream, facial cream, various kinds of chemicals children's powder, shoe polish and eucalyptus. Its present capital is Afs. 700,000 and its net annual profit is in the region of Afs. 30-40,000 almost all of which is used to further develop the Company.

Mr. Hayatullah Yousufi, the founder and President of the Company, said his 22 employees (12 of them women) were producing some 500 kilograms of chemicals annually with the use of very few equipment.

He expressed deep appreciation for the valuable assistance rendered his Company by the

Ministry of Mines and Industries. Mr. Yousufi said his Company still needs the assistance of the Ministry without which he is afraid his small flourishing concern might easily run in the red.

Mr. Yousufi is now thinking to buy and install some machines for the production of chemicals through the aid of the Ministry of Mines and Industries. He hopes that with more and new equipment he will be able to produce more and thus serve the need of a part of our population. He expects shortly to produce perfumes from the Herati iris, clover flower, sinjia flower and shabo. He believes that a good part of these perfumes will be in demand outside Afghanistan as these flowers are exceptionally good and are found in abundance

in the country. Among his other exceptions: manufacture of cheap shampoos, tooth-cream and writing ink in quantities which would suffice the need of Government offices.

Mr. Yousufi said that in the coming year there will be an addition in the number of laboratory technicians and other experts, all of whom will continue to be Afghans as hereto-fore.

The Company has commission agents in the provinces of Herat, Mazar, Khanabad and Jalalabad. It is expected that in future these agencies will be changed into provincial chemical manufacturing centres mostly in view of the existing and growing demand for the products of the Chemical Industries Company.

## PREPARING BETTER QUALITY FRUIT FOR EXPORT

The rather bombastic name of the Cottage Industry Company applies to quite a small concern in Kabul and Parwan with the only purpose of cleaning raisins for export purposes.

The company was established in 1958 with an initial capital of one million Afghans and began operation a year later with six machines in two centres (4 in Kabul and 2 in Parwan). It is now capable of cleaning and sorting daily 14 tons of raisins which it treats with paraffin and places in special wooden or cardboard boxes for exports to European markets.

Formerly Afghan raisins were exported to neighbouring countries or to European markets, cleaned there at high cost and then sold with a small margin of profit. There also have been occasions when the Afghan raisins have been sold under names of origin other than Afghanistan. The company president says his has undertaken to also market aim in the establishment of his various dry fruits within the country in more hygienic containers. Special half-pound and quarter-pound plastic bags have been manufactured in which both the exporters and outside customers have greatly benefited by them.

According to estimates by the company president, Afghanistan produces an eighth of the 200,000 ton annual world product of raisins. With proper attention and greater care in sorting and packing Afghanistan can earn considerable foreign currency and fame for the really good products she can present in the world markets. The more than sixty varieties of grapes in Afghanistan (mostly found in Herat, Kandahar and Kabul provinces) could one day become a very good export commodity in various forms.

In the last year, the company has undertaken to also market aim in the establishment of his various dry fruits within the country in more hygienic containers. Special half-pound and quarter-pound plastic bags have been manufactured in which both the exporters and outside customers have greatly benefited by them.

The Cottage Industry Company's raisin-cleaning service is increasing.

## Modern Fun Fair Costs One Million

PART II

For cities and communities fun fairs, due to the high rents and amusement tax they pay, which is levied by a multiple of the individual prices charged, and which is very high in a number of cases, is a very good source of revenue to bolster town coffers. But also individual trade and local restaurants profit from fun fairs, as such folk festivals attract the rural population from a wider vicinity to come to town. Fun-fair operators and showmen, therefore, hope that their trade in future will receive greater recognition and appreciation than in the past.

The Herford meeting showed that the glittering fun-fair facade must not deceive the public; there are enormous burdens and problems for showmen, too. The glittering facades themselves are a source of tremendous expenditure as one kilowatt hour costs not 11 Pfennigs as in domestic consumption, but due to the higher power rates the fun-fair operators must pay 35 Pfennigs per kwh. Administrative fees and rents in recent years have even further increased, the latter even up to 400 per cent. The increase of rail freights, the contribution of motor insurance, and GEMA fees (a society collecting dues charges for copyrights of authors and composers) have been enormous and burden the operators of fun fairs excessively. In addition there are the taxes of which, appears to be highly unjustified to the showmen, because their transport cannot be considered to be "works traffic for own account".

Contrary to other trades fun-fair operators cannot devote their growing costs upon the public, for the public, which comes to fun fairs in spite of the competition of television and the cinema, does so, expecting the usual and accustomed low prices. Therefore fun fairs have essentially maintained the low prices that have been customary for a long time for that type of popular amusement.

(Concluded)

KABUL, Mar. 20.—Mr. Mohammad Ibrahim Kandahar, Chief of the Government Printing Press left Kabul by air for India yesterday. Mr. Kandahar will purchase necessary equipment for the Printing Press.



STEINBOCK SHOES from the leather & Shoe Manufacturing Co., Kabul. STEINBOCK SHOES available in the following Shops

SHOP NO. 1: NEAR CENTRAL POST OFFICE.  
SHOP NO. 2: JADE NADER PAKHTUN.  
SHOP NO. 3: BEHIND RADIO KABUL.

STEINBOCK SHOE—Local Material—Expert Experience



## BBC Refuses To Allow South Africa For Film Preview

LONDON, Mar. 20, (Reuters).—The South African Embassy in London said on Tuesday that the British Broadcasting Corporation had refused the Ambassador's request for a preview of a television film "Sabotage in South Africa."

The film was made by the Columbia Broadcasting System of America, and is due to be shown here on March 26.

On Tuesday the Embassy stated: "The B.B.C. have refused the official request by the South African Ambassador for a preview of a film 'Sabotage in South Africa'."

"The matter is not closed but no further comment by this Embassy is possible at this stage."

On Tuesday Mr. Vaughan Dewing, Press Attache at the South African Embassy, said that the Ambassador, Dr. Hilgard Mullern had made a formal request to the B.B.C. for a preview "in view of the tendentious nature of the slant and bias in the film."

He said that when the film was shown in New York last December the South Africa Office there had listed 36 inaccuracies, some of them "blatant."

## US Refuses To Sign Aviation Pact With USSR

WASHINGTON, Mar. 20, (DPA).—Because of the "present international situation" the U.S. Government will not sign any agreement with the Soviet Union, a U.S. State Department spokesman said on Tuesday.

In 1961 the United States and the Soviet Union had worked out an agreement which provided for the establishment of a direct air connexion between New York and the Soviet capital.

However, the document was never signed because of the Berlin conflict that year.

The spokesman was commenting on Soviet efforts to effect a signing of the document now. He cited the presence of Soviet soldiers in Cuba as one of the reasons which prevented the United States from going along with the the Soviet Union.

## Soviet Physicist Makes Good Progress After Fatal Brain Injury

MOSCOW, Mar. 20, (AP).—Mr. Landau, nobel prize-winner Soviet physicist slowly recovering from near-fatal brain injuries, has begun to show interest in problems of physics.

Tass quoted Mr. Landau's doctor, Professor Nikolai Grashchenkov, as saying: "We believe this interest will grow daily and facilitate the final complete recovery of Mr. Landau."

The Professor said that more than 100 physicians working around the clock saved Mr. Landau from three "clinical deaths" in the six weeks following the accident.

Mr. Landau, 54, was on the verge of death during the two months he was unconscious. Professor Grashchenkov said. The patient was kept in an iron lung and was fed artificially during this period, he added.

Landau was just regaining his power of speech when he was awarded the nobel prize for physics. Foreign medical experts doubt the physicist will ever recover his faculties fully.

## Immediate Independence For South Rhodesia Urged

## USSR May Call General Assembly Session If Britain Refuses Freedom To Territory

UNITED NATIONS, Mar. 20, (AP).—The Soviet Union served notice on Tuesday that it will press to have the special session of the General Assembly in May to take up the question of immediate independence for Southern Rhodesia.

## U.S.S.R. And U.S.A. Churchmen Establish Valuable Contacts

NEW YORK, Mar. 20, (Reuters).—A joint statement by American and Soviet church leaders yesterday said they had established valuable contacts which would help towards halting nuclear testing and the arms race.

The statement was signed by the leader of a Soviet Delegation, Archbishop Nikodim of Jaroslav and Rostov and Mr. Irwin Iller, President of the National Council of Churches in the U.S.A. Eighteen Soviet churchmen have spent three weeks speaking from pulpits in many parts of America and have had wide-ranging talks with American protestant leaders.

## TYPHOID UNDER CONTROL IN SWISS RESORT

ZERMATT, Switzerland, Mar. 20, (AP).—The typhoid fever outbreak in this fashionable ski centre has been brought under control, the local Health Authorities said on Tuesday.

More than 100 persons were affected by the outbreak, including numerous skiing vacationers who were taken ill after returning to their homes in other European countries.

An official announcement said additional cases may still occur as the incubation period has not run out. "But the situation seems well stabilized and the immediate danger has been eliminated."

The assembly has been called to meet on May 14 to deal only with the question of U.N. finances.

But speaking in the special UN Committee of 24, now dealing with independence for all non-self-governing territories in the world, Soviet Ambassador Mr. Nikolai Fedorenko said the United Nations should send a special inquiry mission to Southern Rhodesia to report back to the special Assembly in May.

Mr. Fedorenko charged that Britain has disclaimed responsibility for Southern Rhodesia's internal government but that the British Government is conspiring with the white settler minority of 300,000 to maintain a racist Government over the 3 million Africans in the territory.

Mr. Fedorenko said it was clear that Britain refused to carry out the provisions of the 1960 UN declaration on immediate independence for all dependent territories.

Britain has consistently refused to furnish the United Nations with information about Southern Rhodesia, as it does for non-self-governing territories, on the grounds that Southern Rhodesia is self-governing.

The committee of 24 and the assembly itself last year adopted a majority resolution denying the British claim.

## PRESS AND RADIO At The Cinema

French action constitutes a violation of their sovereignty, and national independence. In fact this action is being criticized by the whole world, since atomic tests, whenever and by whomsoever, they are carried out, threaten world peace and humanity. It is also a fact that these tests not only poison the atmosphere, but they are also against all moral principles; as such, these tests lead the world toward complete destruction.

## Monetary Reform

(Contd. from page 1)  
Company, speaking on behalf of the rest, welcomed the Government's policy and the views of the Ministry of Commerce regarding its implementation. They expressed the readiness of commercial organizations to increase exports, especially of karakul pelts which have a favourable market.

They also praised the reforms instituted by the Government and promised to export more than 2.5 million karakul pelts next year.

## Brentano Reiterates W. German's Adherence To Western Alliance

NEW YORK, Mar. 20, (AP).—Former West German Foreign Minister Mr. Heinrich Von Brentano said on Tuesday that Germany is definitely allied in policy with NATO, and the United States.

"There is no alternative and no choice," he told newsmen at Idlewild Airport.

This really is the final decision of German policy. Everything else is just secondary.

"The Franco-German treaty is just one further contribution toward strengthening NATO."

Mr. Von Brentano spoke only briefly with reporters after his arrival from Frankfurt.

He was scheduled to depart for Washington on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Von Brentano, asked if he expected to see President Kennedy, said, "I hope so."

Mr. Von Brentano said he had made the trip to continue talks with friends in the U.S. administration, the Senate and the House of Representatives.

## PARK CINEMA:

At 4-30, 7-00 9-00 p.m. English film **DON'T BOTHER TO KNOCK**, starring Richard Todd, Nicole Maurey and Elke Sommer.

## KABUL CINEMA:

At 4-00 and 6-30 p.m. Russian film **CARNIVAL** with translation in Persian.

## BEHZAD CINEMA:

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Russian film **HUMAN AMPHIBIAN** with translation in Persian.

## ZAINAB CINEMA:

At 4 and 6-30 p.m. Russian film **LELA MAJNOON** with translation in Persian.

## Arrest Warrant For 2 Israeli Agents By West Germany

FREIBURG, Mar. 20, (Reuters).—A West German court has issued arrest warrants against two alleged Israeli agents suspected of trying to murder a West German electronics expert, Dr. Hans Kleinwaechter, last month.

Dr. Franz Schorpp, Freiburg Chief Public Prosecutor, said last night that the warrants were issued at Loerrach, scene of the murder attempt. The alleged agents are already in custody in the Swiss city at Baule, a few miles from Loerrach, on suspicion of trying to exert pressure on West German scientists to stop them working on Egyptian rockets for use against Israel.

## Exchange Rates At Da Afghanistan Bank

KABUL, Mar. 20.—The following are the foreign exchange rates at the Da Afghanistan Bank today:

### PURCHASE RATE

- (1) One \$=Afs. 50.
- (2) One £=Afs. 140.
- (3) One hundred DM=Afs. 1,250.
- (4) " " Swiss Fr.=Afs. 1,164.14
- (5) " " French NF=Afs. 1,012.14
- (6) " " Indian Rs. cheques=Afs. 850.
- (7) " " Indian Rs. cash=Afs. 850.

### SALE RATE

- (1) One \$=Afs. 50.65.
- (2) One £=141.82.
- (3) One hundred DM=Afs. 1,266.25.
- (4) One hundred Swiss Fr.=Afs. 1,179.28.
- (5) One hundred French NF=Afs. 1,025.30.
- (6) One hundred Indian Rs. cheques=Afs. 900.
- (7) One hundred Indian Rs. cash=Afs. 900.

## CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

AT THE INTERNATIONAL CLUB:

THURSDAY MARCH 21

At 8-30 p.m. Have another Happy New Year's Eve at the **NAOROZ BALL**, Live Music, formal dress.

FRIDAY MARCH 22

At 7-30 p.m. A German Movie "Ich Denke Oft An Piroshka".

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